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1. Guatemala Is Populous Central American Land
2. Rare Disease Menaces Notre Dame Cathedral
3. Amazon Marks Century of Commercial Progress
4. "Four Score and Seven" Has 5 Manuscripts
5. Manchuria Holds East Asia Industrial Heart

LUIS MARDEN

GUATEMALA INDIANS GATHER BY LAKE ATITLÁN TO WORSHIP THEIR PATRON SAINT

The man at the right holds the icon which the villagers thank for the good things of life and blame for the bad (Bulletin No. 1). Though it represents a Christian saint, much of the Indians' regard for it is pagan—a carry-over from the days of their Maya ancestors. Volcano-rimmed Lake Atitlán, according to legend, is rimmed with a dozen villages, one for each of the Apostles. Actually, there are more than twelve settlements, only four of which are named for Apostles.

Bulletin No. 1, December 4, 1950

Guatemala Is Populous Central American Land

THE Republic of Guatemala, the modern state built upon the twin foundations of ancient Maya culture and medieval colonialism, recently held presidential elections. The most populous of the six Central American countries, Guatemala has an estimated 3,750,000 inhabitants, more than half of them pure-blooded Indians of Maya descent.

Guatemala is a land of great physical beauty, sometimes called the Switzerland of the tropics. Though considered small, it nearly triples Switzerland in size and is slightly larger than the State of Ohio. In its restricted area it crowds nearly every geographic feature that the entire United States possesses—Atlantic and Pacific coasts, interior valleys and highlands, great mountains and lakes, populous areas and uninhabited wastes.

Villages Alike; Villagers Different

The coastlands are hot and humid. The mountain ranges that parallel the Pacific are sometimes snow capped. In the tropic highlands between the two extremes, most Guatemaltecos live in perpetual spring.

In this temperate climate stand the Indian villages, all looking alike but differing greatly in costumes and customs. Citizens from communities only a few miles apart have distinct "uniforms" or types of clothing that mark them wherever they go in Guatemala.

Each village has its market day—a certain day each week when neighboring folk trudge to town under heavy loads of produce or handicrafts to sell. Certain villages also sponsor fairs, which last a week and attract traders from far and wide. Both occasions provide recreational and social outlets as much as buying and selling opportunities.

If one were to meet a heavy-laden woman on the road and offer to buy all her goods, she would refuse, as that would deprive her of the pleasure of the entire day ahead. She looks forward to gossiping at the village well. This is the neighborhood "newspaper," where local information is exchanged. The men usually do their talking under a spreading ceiba tree, the town's "telegraph office."

Religion Mixes Christian and Pagan

The Mayas were converted to Catholicism by their Spanish conquerors, but pagan practices linger. Many churches, such as the one at Chichicastenango so well known to travelers, are the scenes of rites neither fully Christian nor heathen, but a clever mixture.

The Indian feels the need of talking through images to his ancient gods of the field. Often the image is that of a Christian saint (illustration, cover). José has a very democratic attitude toward his saints. If he prays for rain for his corn and the saint sends a downpour, he puts the image out in the rain. On the other hand, if his crop is good he sacrifices the best ears to his protector.

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UMI

W. ROBERT MOORE

JAPAN AND RUSSIA BOTH HAVE LEFT THEIR MARKS IN CHANGCHUN

Japan controlled Manchuria (Bulletin No. 5) from 1931 until the end of World War II. This far-inland city was selected as their capital. They widened streets and erected modern buildings. The horse-pulled droshky was introduced by the neighboring Russians, who have had their moments of influence in the Chinese province—including the present time.

Bulletin No. 2, December 4, 1950

Rare Disease Menaces Notre Dame Cathedral

THE mysterious "cancer" found in the stones of Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris threatens a 700-year-old architectural masterpiece which bears on its exterior some of the world's most remarkable sculptures.

Notre Dame is the oldest of the Gothic-style cathedrals built in France during medieval times. Reports from Paris indicate that the cathedral is under attack by a minute wind-borne organism which crumbles stone into powder. Other noble French buildings, including the cathedrals of Rheims and Amiens, are believed similarly affected.

Encyclopedia of Medieval Knowledge

Pope Alexander III laid the foundation stone of Notre Dame in 1163. Successive generations of the most skilled architects and artisans in France continued work on the "mother church" for nearly two centuries. To make room for the cathedral, two ancient churches had been demolished on a site overlooking the Seine River in the heart of Paris (illustration, next page).

Notre Dame, like other French Gothic cathedrals, became what might be termed an encyclopedia of medieval knowledge. Innumerable sculptures on the exterior illustrated not only Biblical scenes, but also the arts and sciences as they were then understood.

The two-story western facade, with its three main portals, bears a notable scene of the Last Judgment. The dead are shown rising from their graves as St. Michael weighs souls in the balance, and the damned, bound in chains, are hauled off to Hell by grinning demons.

On the towers, galleries, and cornices of Notre Dame are such carvings as beautiful birds of prey, wild boars, feline forms, and many legendary animals. These works illustrated the medieval "bestiaries," which were popular treatises on natural history containing a mixture of truth and error. The gargoyles are waterspout openings in highly imaginative animal and bird forms; it has been said that no two of these grotesque carvings are alike in all France.

Revolutionists Harmed Art Works

French Gothic style was in its developmental phase when construction began on Notre Dame. Therefore, architectural students the world over have studied the cathedral as one of the earliest expressions of a famous design. Repairs and modifications to Notre Dame, particularly in the interior, have not always been in keeping with the original style. This has caused criticism from time to time.

During the French Revolution a mob tore down some of the statuary in the "Gallery of the Kings" above the triple portal of the west facade. The statues, representing Biblical kings, apparently were thought to portray kings of France. Later the figures were replaced. French interest in the priceless antiquities of the cathedral was greatly stimulated by the preface to Victor Hugo's widely popular novel, *Notre Dame de Paris*, published in 1831.

UMI

The village witch doctor officiates at births, deaths, and other important occasions. For a consideration, he will put a spell on an enemy, the climax of witchery being the toad in the stomach.

Corn is the Indians' crop. They live on it. But on huge estates, or *fincas*, they raise for their landlords some of the world's best coffee. Grown in the highlands, coffee is Guatemala's leading crop for export. The bananas of the lowlands rank second.

Two highland cities—Antigua and Guatemala City—represent the colonial and modern. Antigua, called the Pompeii of North America, was capital of the Spanish overlords of Guatemala until 1773 when it was almost completely destroyed by an earthquake. Sixty magnificent church ruins make Antigua one of the tourist-conscious country's big attractions.

Guatemala City, the capital, is new, having been rebuilt after the earthquake of 1917. At an altitude of 5,000 feet, it has a pleasant climate and lies in the midst of a fertile plateau. Marimba bands (illustration, below) alternate with brass in nightly concerts in towns and villages all over Guatemala.

NOTE: Guatemala appears on the National Geographic Society's map of Countries of the Caribbean. Write the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C., for a price list of maps.

For further information, see "Guatemala Revisited," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for October, 1947; "To Market in Guatemala," July, 1945*; "Guatemala Interlude," October, 1936; and "Guatemala: Land of Volcanoes and Progress," November, 1926 (out of print; refer to your library). *(Issues marked with an asterisk are included in a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00; issues unmarked are 50¢ a copy.)*

E. JOHN LONG

THE MARIMBA (center) AND MASKED DANCERS ARE GUATEMALA TRADEMARKS

The dancers stopped and lifted their masks when the photographer approached the out-of-the-way Santa Cruz village fiesta. Such Indians retain beliefs of the past. When passing a hot spring, they leave a pile of firewood for the god who boils the water. When a baby is born, the village witch doctor performs rites to protect it from the evil eye.

Bulletin No. 3, December 4, 1950

Amazon Marks Century of Commercial Progress

"EXPLORING" the Amazon from the comfortable deck of a steamer has become a popular tourist pastime in recent years, but the commercial awakening of the world's mightiest river can be traced to a venturesome United States naval expedition whose 100th anniversary occurs in 1951.

Lieutenant William Lewis Herndon and Midshipman Lardner Gibbon, leaders of the expedition, entered the Amazon's green jungles in 1851 and came out two years later with extensive scientific information on the immense river basin. Their lengthy report on the physical geography of the region, still consulted by scientists, has become a classic document on its subject.

Drains Six Countries

Numerous writings based upon the report were a means of opening the Amazon to merchant ships of all nations. Nevertheless, the two expedition leaders received little fame, although there is a statue of Herndon at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, and a portrait of him recently was placed on display in his home town, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

The vast reaches of the Amazon have attracted explorers for more than four centuries. From its source amid the lofty crags of the eastern Andes in central Peru, the river flows for 3,900 miles to the Atlantic. It drains an area—almost as large as the United States—which includes sections of six South American nations—Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil.

Although the Nile is somewhat longer (4,160 miles), the Amazon has the largest water flow of any river on earth—greater than that of the Mississippi, the Nile, and the Yangtze combined. It has approximately 1,100 known tributaries, seven of which are more than 1,000 miles long. Countless thousands of brooks add to its volume. In flood season the swollen waters of the Amazon darken the Atlantic for a distance of 200 miles from the river's mouth.

Cities and Plantations Contrast with Jungle

The broad lower reaches of the Amazon were referred to, appropriately, as an "inland sea" by Francisco Orellana. This Spanish conquistador, in 1541, became the first white man to traverse the river. Through the centuries countless other expeditions have followed, so that the river and its myriad tributaries are well known. But much of the tangled jungle land in the area has never been thoroughly explored.

The popular idea of the Amazon Valley as a steaming tropical wilderness is only partially true. Along the river and its chief branches are many plantations and towns, and such modern cities as Belém and Manaus (illustration, next page), in Brazil, and Iquitos, in Peru. In the highlands the climate is temperate and pleasant. The basin includes many rich prairie areas, which have been little developed due to lack of modern transportation.

In the early days, wild rubber trees gave a good start to the Amazon's

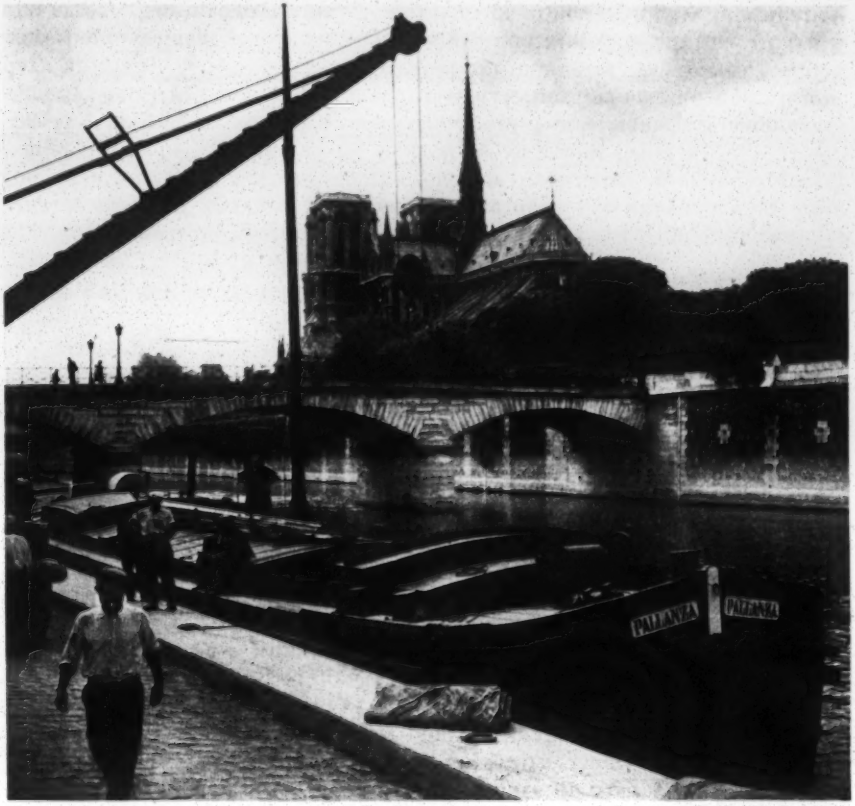
UMI

Through the centuries many historic events have been enacted in France's premier cathedral. Among them were the coronation of Henry VI of England as King of France in 1431; the marriage of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, and François II in 1552; the coronation of Napoleon I in 1804; and the marriage of Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III) in 1853. More recently, at a memorable service of August 26, 1944, during the liberation of Paris, the cathedral was struck by many bullets while General Charles de Gaulle was inside attending mass.

NOTE: Paris may be located on the Society's map of Western Europe, which appeared as a supplement to the *National Geographic Magazine* for December, 1950.

For additional information, see "Home Life in Paris Today," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for July, 1950; "Paris Lives Again," December, 1946; "Americans Help Liberated Europe Live Again," June, 1945; "Paris Freed" and "Seeing Paris on a 48-Hour Pass" (12 color photographs), April, 1945*; "Paris Delivered" (10 photographs), January, 1945*; "Normandy and Brittany in Brighter Days" (21 color photographs), August, 1943*; and "France Farms as War Wages," February, 1940.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, March 14, 1949, "Nations Talk Defense at Fontainebleau."



MAYNARD OWEN WILLIAMS

NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL RISES ABOVE THE SEINE RIVER IN THE HEART OF PARIS

The Ile de la Cité, on which the great church stands, was the birthplace of the French capital. A Gallic tribe called the Parisii lived on the island in the Seine. Then the Romans came and expanded the settlement into a trade and defense center of their empire. Today barges ply the Seine and Parisians fish from the river walls.

"Four Score and Seven" Has 5 Manuscripts

IN HIS Gettysburg Address of 1863, Abraham Lincoln referred to the birth of the American nation as having taken place "four score and seven years ago." On November 19, 1950, Lincoln's immortal speech itself dated from four score and seven years ago.

The Library of Congress preserves the two-page manuscript which Lincoln held in his hand while making his address to some 15,000 people at the dedication of the soldiers' cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Not generally realized, however, is the fact that the "reading copy" is but one of five manuscripts of the speech written in Lincoln's own hand. Two are in Washington, D. C., the third in Springfield, Illinois, the fourth in Ithaca, New York, and the fifth in Havana, Cuba.

Lincoln Invited as Afterthought

A cemetery became necessary at Gettysburg after the hard-fought battle of July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, with its 50,000 casualties. The idea quickly developed into a great memorial project sponsored by 18 states.

A grand dedication planned for October 23 of the battle year was postponed almost a month to allow Edward Everett, greatest orator of the day, more time to prepare a fitting address. Lincoln was invited as an afterthought, and even then only by printed invitation such as went to hundreds of citizens. No one apparently expected him to accept. When he did, the embarrassed committee for the occasion extended him a polite invitation to make "a few appropriate remarks."

Some time during those busy war days before his special train left Washington, November 18, Lincoln found time to write the first draft of his address. Not until the actual morning of the dedication, at the Gettysburg home of his host, David Wills, did he make final revisions and then carefully write out his second draft, the "reading copy."

Both these manuscripts he gave to his assistant secretary, John Hay. They were added to the Library of Congress collection when presented to the nation in 1916 by Hay's children.

Extra Copies for Charity

In January, 1864, Everett, who had unreservedly praised the short Lincoln speech that followed his own two-hour oration, suggested to the president that they give the manuscripts of their talks to be sold at the New York Sanitary Fair for the benefit of war widows and orphans. The cause was close to Lincoln's heart. He again wrote out the address. This third copy finally reached an appropriate repository—the Illinois State Historical Library at Springfield.

For a similar fair in Baltimore, later in 1864, Lincoln wrote out a fourth copy of the Gettysburg Address at the request of George Bancroft, diplomat and historian. This copy was presented to Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, a year and a half ago.

But because this fourth copy lacked a heading and signature which Bancroft desired for a specific purpose, the president patiently penned a fifth copy. He headed it "Address delivered at the dedication of the

UMI

development. But the rubber industry, which has passed through numerous boom-and-bust cycles, was badly crippled when rubber plantations in the Far East began to produce early in the 20th century. When World War II cut off these supplies, the United States sent hundreds of scientists and technicians down to the Amazon region to develop wild rubber sources.

Natural products of the basin which have a more steady market are plants and barks yielding such drugs as quinine, cocaine, and curare. Gums, resins, fibers, and hardwoods are also exported. Valuable mineral deposits on the upper reaches of the river still are largely unexploited.

Deep-water ships can ply the Amazon for some 2,000 miles. This excellent "highway" has prompted both Brazil and the United Nations to plan for further development. But in the adjacent primeval jungle live an estimated 250 Indian tribes. Some of these are savagely hostile to the white man's encroachment on their land.

NOTE: The course of the Amazon River may be traced on the Society's map of South America.

For further information, see "Sea Fever," February, 1949; "Journey by Jungle Rivers to the Home of the Cock-of-the-Rock," November, 1933; "Amazon, Father of Waters" and "Exploring the Valley of the Amazon in a Hydroplane," April, 1926. (Issues of the Magazine containing the last three articles are out of print; refer to your library.)

ERNEST G. HOLT

AMAZON VERSION OF A HOUSEBOAT IS A THATCHED-ROOF HUT ON A RAFT

At Manaus (Manáos), where the Rio Negro flows in to add its tremendous volume to the mighty Amazon, Brazilian riverfolk live on floating docks. Miniature "outbuildings" ranged about the premises shelter dog and chickens. The edifice is a strange contrast to the marble opera house, built in the days of the rubber boom, the Grande Hotel, dating from the same fabulous period, and the lofty and ornate monument celebrating the opening of Amazon ports to foreign trade.

Manchuria Holds East Asia Industrial Heart

MANCHURIA, the Chinese province adjoining Korea, ranks as east Asia's richest industrial region. Stretching from the boundary-forming Yalu River northwest as much as 200 miles, a "Ruhr of the Far East" in southern Manchuria is so called because of its wealth in coal, iron ore, and water power.

Quite mountainous, south Manchuria is served by main line and spurs of the South Manchuria Railroad. It includes the Liaotung Peninsula, on which Dairen (Talien) and Port Arthur are located. Within its confines lie Mukden (Shenyang) and Changchun (illustration, inside cover), Manchuria's largest cities. Industrial centers include Anshan, Fushun, Antung, and Yungki (Kirin).

Japanese Successful with Low-grade Ore

Reserves of coal in the rugged hills near the border with Korea are estimated at 27 billion tons. From a huge open-cut mine at Fushun, east of Mukden, the Japanese took 7,000,000 tons of coal in 1940 alone. Mostly bituminous, the veins include good coking coal. Current Chinese communist production is reported to be two-thirds of the 25,000,000-ton annual peak reached by the Japanese.

The iron-ore concentrations are south of Mukden near Anshan, and farther east in the mountains close to the Yalu River. While the latter deposits are richer, the Japanese were successful with the low-grade ore near Anshan, running about one-third iron content. This they used to feed their iron and steel plant at Anshan—the largest they developed in Manchuria.

Aluminum ore in the border mountains is abundant. Southwest of Mukden a molybdenum-ore deposit rivaling Colorado's Climax Mountain was discovered in 1939. Copper, gold, lead, and zinc ore are known to exist, and rich uranium deposits were reported during World War II.

Spurred by the wealth of resources acquired upon seizing the region in 1931, the Japanese turned to building the industrial empire that their own island resources could not support. At Mukden, for centuries Manchuria's leading city, they dwarfed the old walled town with a gigantic surrounding circle of textile mills, machine-tool shops, chemical factories, cement plants, and other industries.

Russians Stripped Plants of Machinery

They built the great power dam on the Yalu above Antung which the communists have shown they wish to control. They built an even greater dam at Hsiao Feng-man on the Sungari River near Kirin, and other water- and steam-turbine plants to bring their electricity for industry to 3,000,000 kilowatts. They built a big new harbor at Tatung, at the Yalu's mouth.

During the months of Soviet occupation following V-J Day, however, the Russians stripped this Manchuria Ruhr of most of its machinery, even carting away big power generators as war booty. Later, when the Chinese nationalists and communists struggled for the right to rule the region,

UMI

Cemetery at Gettysburg," and, for the first time, spread it on to a third page, on which he wrote out his full name and the date, November 19, 1863. This copy, long in the hands of a Baltimore family, was auctioned for a small fortune, in 1949, to a former Cuban ambassador to the United States, who took it to Havana.

Having now reached twice four score and seven, the rough draft of the Declaration of Independence written by Thomas Jefferson in June, 1776, ranks with the Lincoln speech "reading copy" among the most prized documents of American history in the Library of Congress exhibits. Both were among 127 historic documents aboard the Freedom Train, viewed by 3,521,841 people on the train's country-wide tour, visiting 326 cities from September, 1947, to January, 1949.

NOTE: Gettysburg, where Lincoln made his famous address, may be located on the Society's map of the Northeastern United States.

For additional information, see "The Most Famous Battle Field in America," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for July, 1931.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, November 29, 1948, "Lincoln's Gettysburg Address 85 Years Old."

B. ANTHONY STEWART

ABOARD THE FREEDOM TRAIN, CHIEF JUSTICE VINSON AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN STUDY THE "READING COPY" OF LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

factories were further wrecked by fire and shell. More equipment was plundered.

Manchuria's skilled industrial workers were largely Japanese who were returned to their island homes after the war. These factors explain why the Chinese communists, despite earnest efforts, have only succeeded in restoring Manchurian industrial output to little more than half its wartime peak, according to reports.

North and west of this industrial heartland, Manchuria is still an agricultural land. Four-fifths of its forty-odd million people live in farm households, most of them tilling the good earth of its vast central plain. Timberlands are plentiful.

Manchuria is half again larger than Texas. Harbin (Pinkiang), its chief farm center, is in the latitude of Montreal. Winters can be bitterly cold, and men, women, and children have dressed for centuries in the cheap, bulky cotton quilting evident in current news pictures of Chinese troops captured in Korea.

NOTE: Manchuria is shown on the National Geographic Society's map of Asia and Adjacent Areas.

For additional information, see "In Manchuria Now," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1947; and "Japan Faces Russia in Manchuria," November, 1942*.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, November 22, 1948, "Vast Manchuria Once Again a Pawn of War."

WILLARD PRICE

A TRAFFIC COP AT HULUN (HAILAR) HAS NOTHING BUT GOATS TO DIRECT

Hulun lies in Manchuria near the point where Outer Mongolia and Soviet Russia adjoin the Chinese province. The goatherd is a Mongol, the policeman Chinese, and advertising signs are in Chinese.